

CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1863.

NUMBER 205.

VOLUME I.

THE DAILY REBEL

Franc. M. Paul.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1863.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

The Confederate Congress—The Judiciary Bill—Political Notions—Status of Washington—Henry Timrod the Poet, &c., &c.

Richmond, Va., March 30, 1863.

Aside from numerous measures relating to the army, currency &c., the significant item of the session is one organizing the Supreme Court of the Confederate States—significant, as it is the most distinct and permanent enunciation of the individuality of the separate States that have established a general Agency known as the Confederate Government, yet uttered by Congress, or rather, to be uttered, for the bill has only passed the Senate, and awaits the action of the House. The bill as it passed the Senate (a few days since) recognizes the judiciary of the respective States as the ultimate resort for all actions within their limits, except those which relate to the General Agency in its connection with foreign relations on both sides. On the one it was contended that the restrictive feature of the bill would bring the Courts of the States in conflict with each other, and with the General Government, and the latter would be unable to enforce its legislation; and on the other it was urged that the consent of the States alone, within their respective limits, gave vitality and validity to the laws of Congress, unless backed by force, (which was not to be thought of,) and that their consent found expression through the State judiciary, which should determine questions between the State and the Confederacy, just as the corresponding branch of the General Government decided questions relating to the Confederacy and the rest of the world. Some twenty-five or thirty speeches were made during the debate, but they have not been published—scarcely glanced at by the Richmond press. Very strange political doctrines were elicited during the discussion, very remarkable conceptions of the nature of the governmental structure of these States were delivered—among them, this one, by a distinguished member of the Senate, who is now in favor of forcing her back with the bayonet—or words to that effect. Truly a notable sentence. On the edge of the weather-beaten and war-worn soldiers who dropped in the lobby, on their return to camp, it must have sounded with a perplexing dissonance; since they had thought proper at one time to stake their fortunes, nay, their lives on an abstract principle, the preservation of which, they innocently, believed was worth the venture.

It is true the fight is now for property, home, existence. But this is only a condition growing out of the assertion of a political principle, which it is well never to lose sight of. From this standpoint, the measure I speak of possesses more interest than the casual observer would discover. It will no doubt pass the House, but not without much debate.

The visitor strolling along the yellow gravelly walks of the "aqueduct" may be saying to himself, "this is the base of the Washington Monument, and with two or three scores of beautiful children, playing hide and seek and other childish games, whilst their joyous laughter echoes among the bronze statues that tower in majestic proportions above the merry groups. High above them all is the smiling steed, with nostrils widely distended, eyes full of fire and wonder—the very embodiment of the Hebrew poet's description of the warhorse, and his rider, calm featured, and with his outstretched arm pointing to where the black muzzles of British artillery belch destruction, boding forth in silent eloquence the highest type of heroic energy, the ultimate of human excellence. As it appears now in bold relief against the evening sky, it is proposed as the design for the coat of arms of the Confederate States, to be inscribed on our banners, to inspire State documents, to stand in relief on our coins, to be daily before our eyes, inspiring its image on our hearts and attaching the people to it by a thousand tendril of reverence and affection; perhaps as strong as those the *Pesante* had for their blacksmith's apron which they elevated over their heads, and the *Netherland* Genie cherished for their "Wallet and staff" around which they rallied so heroically and prevailed so gloriously even against King Philip himself.

And here the question forces itself forward for consideration: Will not this Confederate symbol thus constantly before our eyes, supplant in our affections the State emblem? The affections of a people in their mysterious operations and development often elude the clearest grasp of Constitutional formulas, that would bind them to a certain spot, and widely reveal in unexpected fields, and lay their offerings at strange foot. But as we must have a Confederate symbol for purposes of identification in international affairs, the risk I speak of should be avoided. A mere flourish such as a Trim described on the garden walk,

might subvert the purpose (if it was not the most highly significant symbolic expression that could embody the spirit of the mad age, one development of which we are combatting), but it is the desire of those who have the matter in charge, that the design shall not be accidental, as are most of the symbols of other nations, but shall be most fit for men to gather around, and most expressive of the highest sentiment that animates the people of these States. I have alluded to the Equestrian Statue of Washington as it appears in relief against the sky, as a proposed design. In my next I shall examine the designs selected at the former session of Congress by special committees, and see if they give expression to this sentiment and in how far they accord with the rules of symbolic art.

The weather is delightful and the prospect for dry roads and consequent military operations, encouraging. The army of Virginia has every reason for desiring an early engagement. Have you seen Timrod's recent poem, "Spring"? It is a bud of promise which I doubt not will one day shed a fragrance over the South, sweeter than the breath of all her blooming groves, and embalm many glorious deeds (otherwise forgotten) in the rich spices of his immortal verse. What a wide field he has, what a rich harvest awaits his bright sight.

Generals Killed during the War.

A Northern paper publishes the following list:

FEDERAL.

SAVING GENERAL ARTHUR ARMY.

J. E. M. Smith, Connecticut, at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

MAJOR GENERAL.

P. Kearney, New York, at Chancellery, Sept. 1, 1862.

J. R. Jones, Pennsylvania, at South Mountain, Sept. 11, 1862.

J. R. Jones, Michigan, at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

MAJOR GENERAL.

N. Lyon, Connecticut, at Springfield, Aug. 10, 1861.

J. C. Caldwell, Tennessee, at Shiloh, April 4, 1862.

J. C. Caldwell, Michigan, at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

MAJOR GENERAL.

J. C. Caldwell, Ohio, by guerrilla in Tennessee, Aug. 1862.

J. C. Caldwell, Pennsylvania, at the Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. C. Caldwell, New York, at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

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Horrible Riot in Detroit Between the Blacks and Whites.

The following is the first account that we have seen of the late terrible riot in Detroit. It appears that the riot originated in the outrage of a little white orphan girl by a big negro named Faulkner. On the arrest of the negro a large and excited mob gathered with the intention of executing lynch law on the black scoundrel, but they were deterred by a provost guard ordered out to escort the prisoner to jail. After the prisoner was safely locked up it is said that several random shots were fired into the mob by the provost guard, several of them taking effect, and one man, Charles Langer, being instantly killed, shot through the head. The scene that followed is thus described by the Detroit Free Press:

The cry of death and vengeance ran through the crowd like an electric shock. The night of the bleeding corpse of the dead man, and the groans of a half dozen who were wounded, stilled anew the flames of insubordination and frenzy. The Germans, especially, were maddened beyond description, because their countryman had been sacrificed, as they thought, to protect a negro who was deserving tortures and death. The excitement among all classes, however, was intense. Being baffled in their attempt to rescue the criminal, they sought other channels to give vent to their malice.

The first house where a negro family resided, one end of which was used as a cooper shop, situated on Beaubien street, was assailed with bricks, paving stones and clubs. About a dozen negroes were at work in the shop, stopping at the house at the time. The mob of them were armed and fired several shots into the crowd from the windows, taking effect in several instances, but not fatally injuring any one so far as could be ascertained.

As each shot from the negro house was elevated through the vicinity, the headlessness of the mob became more manifest and their desperation more dreadful. The firearms in possession of the negroes deterred them from entering, for it would have been almost certain death for any man to attempt it. Any misdeed that could be obtained was hailed, at the residence of the negroes, the windows and doors burst open, and everything destroyed which could be found by those outside.

Finally, finding that they could not be forced out of their hiding place in any other manner, the mob of the incendiary was placed at one end of the building, and in a very short time the flames spread so as to envelop almost the entire building. The scene at this time was one which utterly baffles description.

With the building a perfect sheet of fire, flames, and outside a crowd of bloody-thirsty rioters, some whom were standing at the door with revolvers in their hands, waiting for their victims to appear, it was a truly pitiable and sickening sight. The poor wretches inside, almost frantic with fright, undecided whether to remain and die by the means of the devouring element or suffer the almost terrible fate which awaited them at the hands of the mob, were in a state of intense agony.

No one could move, no supplications assuage the fury, and no denials of spirit of revenge which had taken possession of that mass of people. One colored woman made her appearance at the door with a little child in her arms, and appealed to the mob for mercy. The monstrous fact must be told, her fearful appeals were met with a shower of bricks, stones and clubs, driving her and the babe in her arms back into the burning building.

At this juncture one man moved to mercy at this cowardly and inhuman act, rushed to assistance bravely and nobly protecting her person from the violence which threatened her. But the negroes found no such protection. They were driven gradually to the windows and doors where they were mercilessly assailed with every species of weapons, including stones, bricks and clubs, and everything which could be used as a means of attack. The frightened creatures were almost as insane from fright as their persecutors were from madness. As they came out they were beaten and bruised in a terrible manner, their shrieks and groans only intensifying the mob to further exertions in their brutal work. Several of them were knocked down with axes and left for dead, but who afterwards received only to be again set upon and cruelly beaten to death.

The rioters which followed were of a similar nature. Old men, eighty years of age were not in the least respected, but knocked down with the same deadly indifference which characterized all the other proceedings of the day. After the first building had been reduced to ashes, the appetite for arson had only been whetted, and not at all appeased. As night approached they grew bolder, and did not scruple to commit the worst crimes upon the calendar with perfect impunity.

The houses on Lafayette street, between Beaubien and St. Antoine, were literally sacked of their contents, and the furniture piled up in the middle of the street, and burned. Among the articles constituting the bonfire were a great number of musical instruments, which were discovered—banjos, violins, banjos, guitars, accordions, and almost every musical instrument in existence.

Another band were ripped open and the contents scattered over the street, and everything valuable totally destroyed. Then, not satisfied with having destroyed every vestige of furniture, the torch was applied to the buildings, and nearly the whole of the entire block, on both sides of the street, was soon leveled to the ground. The steamers were upon the spot promptly, but would only be permitted to throw up a few shots at the spinning wheels and cut up the bodies of the women. We are glad to find the rioters almost recovered from the effects of the day's work.

Hon. E. T. Merick, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has expressed the opinion in the Louisiana Democrat, that the sovereignty of Louisiana is in danger, because within the jurisdiction of the State authorities, and a majority of members of the Legislature from parties held by the Confederate Government, are endeavoring to establish a new Government in the State.

Queen Victoria at the Cemetery. The Queen of England has translated Zschokke's "Reflections upon Death and Immortality" into English, and the work of the German poet, Frederick Schlegel, in the place of Mr. Schlegel, deceased. We suppose he intends to keep the treasure's office at this place, as the other State offices—Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin, 20th Oct.

REMEDY FOR CAMP ITCH.

Remedies, Ala., April 1, 1863.

Editor Rebel—Reading the complaint of your "believed" correspondent, and knowing a remedy, I send the following, hoping to be of service not only to him, but to all of the "believed" public.

Take a good root of the poke stalk and boil it in a half gallon of water becomes red, to assist, then add a table spoon of sulphur and a spoon and a half of lard. Boil until it is reduced to a salve, and apply to the affected parts once every three days—taking at the same time small doses of sulphur inwardly. While applying, the salve (which must be well rubbed in) stand near a warm fire. After applying the third time, be careful not to sleep on the same bed-clothes or wear the same garments, until they have been thoroughly washed. The third application will effect a sure cure. Try it, everybody.

OLD SOLDIER.

Shipping News from the Coast.—A gentleman who arrived in this city on the Savannah steam Monday afternoon from Church Flat, reported that the enemy had landed in force on Sealbook's or John's Island. He also reported that three gunboats and a number of transports were off the island.

This news was confirmed by other passengers on the train, who also stated that a skirmish had already taken place between our own and the enemy's pickets. It was added that they had taken three prisoners, two of them severely wounded. Another rumor was that the enemy were advancing, and that the enemy were advancing, and that the enemy were advancing.

We have not learned of any official report of unsuccess, but there is scarcely a doubt that the enemy are moving in the direction indicated. We may have starting news to-day. I repeat, reports were about of the numbers of the enemy. Our forces there, however, are believed to be amply sufficient to give the invaders a warm welcome, and repeat the lessons of Port Antonio and Secessionville.—*Chattanooga Courier*, March 31st.

THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COIN IN FEDERAL RESERVE.—The following regulations contain the substance of the recent act of the Federal Congress in relation to the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin:

All contracts for the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin, or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money, or currency secured by the pledge of coin, or any other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if to be consummated after a period of three days must be in writing.

Equal to one half per centum of the amount named in the contract, and, in addition thereto, to stamp equal to the amount of the interest at six per centum on the amount of the contract for the time specified.

A renewal of the contract would be subject to the same conditions. No loan of currency or money on the account of gold or silver coin of the United States, or upon any certificate or other evidence of deposit, payable in gold or silver coin, can be made for an amount exceeding the par value of the coin pledged or deposited.

Gold and silver coin, loaned at the par value thereof, is subject only to the duty imposed on loans. MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY.—The enemy began to exhibit unwonted activity along our coast. On Wednesday last twenty-one vessels, four of which were evidently armed iron-clads, and the rest, gunboats or transports, appeared in North Edisto River. These vessels could be plainly seen by our fleet at White Point, and the transports seemed to be without any considerable number of troops on board. On Thursday only a few steamers remained.

Official intelligence was received on Saturday that a gunboat and three transports had approached Sealbook's Island, at the mouth of the St. Johns, and landed a considerable number of troops, and a number of small boats. Nothing definite was ascertained as to their object, but it is generally believed to have been a reconnaissance, preliminary to some impending movement.

The blockading fleet on Saturday numbered twenty vessels. A steamer flying the French flag was also noticed in the offing.—*Charleston Courier*, 5th.

OUR COTTON MARKET.—The price for this staple product of our section seems to have taken a sudden start from former prices. Where it will take up in difficult to determine, especially if the laws restricting its export are played and those being enacted, are properly enforced. On Thursday it was selling in our streets at 20 cents. There is but little doubt but it will soon go to 30 cents, and possibly higher still. The truth is, everybody has got on a big scare and an inordinate desire to secure wealth at one grab, hence the astonishing advance in this article and tobacco. Provisions have had their run, and now country produce and tobacco are having a showing. What next shall take the field?—*Columbia Times*.

ARMED IN KENTUCKY.—A gentleman, who arrived in Chattanooga on Wednesday evening from Lexington, informs the Commercial that the train was taken through Paris on Wednesday afternoon, a messenger arrived from Flat Creek, twelve miles east of Paris, who reported that a large train of some thirty-five wagons had been attacked by a squad fifty or sixty rebels. The train and goods had been looted, and were being rapidly sent forward for Paris.

Lieut. Lapeyre, a gallant Tennesseean, who was wounded in the late rebellion, returned from a visit to his home near Cambridge. He represents the Yankee officers in that neighborhood as being very great. Not content with stealing horses and negroes, they even broke up the spinning wheels and cut up the bodies of the women. We are glad to find the rioters almost recovered from the effects of the day's work.

Hon. E. T. Merick, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has expressed the opinion in the Louisiana Democrat, that the sovereignty of Louisiana is in danger, because within the jurisdiction of the State authorities, and a majority of members of the Legislature from parties held by the Confederate Government, are endeavoring to establish a new Government in the State.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.]

RICHMOND, March 31.—Northern dates to the 29th say the British steamer Nicholas I, has been captured off Wilmington and sent to Port Royal. Her cargo consists partly of powder and arms.

The Memphis Bulletin says three of Admiral Porter's gunboats reached Yazoo river by the Sunflower route and had reached Greenwood. It also says the federals had abandoned the undertaking of forcing a passage and are retreating. The levees at Yazoo Pass will be cut away with the hope of drowning the rebels out at Fort Pemberton.

Monaghan, deputy Auditor of Indiana, and two members of the Legislature were arrested at Salem, Ind., for cheating for Jeff. Davis.

The Asia with Liverpool dates to the 14th has arrived. Polish affairs are unchanged.

Mason was still urging the recognition of the South, and claiming the nullity of the blockade.

The Emancipation Society of Manchester had sent a protest to Earl Russell against fitting out vessels in England for the rebels. He replied that evidence on oath was required to enable proceedings to be taken.

Cotton market closed buoyant, with an advance of half a penny. Breadstuffs steady.

RICHMOND, March 31.—The Senate to-day passed Senate bills increasing the pay of Chaplains in the army; increasing the compensation of Route Agents and Special Agents of the Post Office Department; to provide and organize General Staff for armies in the field; to prevent the absence of officers and soldiers without leave; and to authorize newspapers to be mailed to soldiers free of postage.

The House agreed to substitute its own exemption bill for that of the Senate but adjourned without coming to a vote on its passage.

RICHMOND, March 31.—Gold in New York on the 27th, closed at 141½ bid; Exchange 143. The World says the heavy fall in the premium on gold caused general satisfaction, but the southness of the Government is naturally creating great uneasiness in commercial circles. All the legitimate interests of the country demanded a currency as near a specie basis as possible; but the tremendous fluctuations of the past month are exceedingly injurious, disastrous, indeed to the regular commercial operations. In an editorial on the affairs of the South-west, the World says:

"Darken council with words as we may, the campaign on the Mississippi is, so far, a failure." It expresses doubts as to the result of every one of the movements now under way. The same paper says the invasion of Kentucky is assuming more formidable proportions daily.

Gen. Laugelroix has assumed the dictatorship of Poland and issued a proclamation calling on all Polish subjects of Russia to rise for freedom and their fatherland.

MOBILEVILLE, April 1.—Hon. James P. Boyce, Agent of the Government to secure the endorsement of bonds by States, addressed the Legislature to-night in the Representatives Hall. The address was well received. It is believed the measure will pass both houses.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

STAPLES & DILLARD.

THE senior partner has associated Mr. P. H. Dillard with him in his GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the old stand, Staples & Anderson, and solicits consignments of Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Merchandise and Produce generally. To sell produce at highest market rates, attend in person to weights and delivery, and extend credit sales and discounts at once in the old established price of this House. It has answered an extended patronage which 30 years' experience with this market, and our present increased facilities, prepares us to meet with our usual promptness.

Liberal advances on any amount of Produce in hand. Always on hand a heavy stock of Manufactured Goods, such as TOBACCO, warranted as represented, and as low as can be had in Virginia.

JOINT ADVERTISING. STAPLES & DILLARD. CO-OPERATION NOTICE.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of BONDURANT & MATTHEW, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, in Lynchburg, Va.

We shall keep constantly on hand as large and well selected stock of GROCERIES and STAPLE DRY GOODS, as can be obtained, and will spare no pains to serve our customers at all times. Conducting the business on the CASH principle, we will be enabled to offer inducements to city and country purchasers, either by wholesale or retail. Consignments of Flour, Wheat, Corn and all other country produce solicited, and prompt returns in all cases, as soon as sales are made.

Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco and Sugar of all grades always on hand. We solicit a share of the public patronage.

M. J. HUGHES, Attorney at Law, Claims Agent and Notary Public.

RICHMOND—VA. CLAIMS of every description against the Confederate Government, settled with accuracy and speed, at the old stand, Staples & Anderson, and solicits consignments of Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Merchandise and Produce generally.

Superior Ontario Wines. 160 to 200 gallons for sale, at the residence of the subscriber about 7 miles south of Chattanooga, Ga. G. G. McFARLAND.

To Florists and Gardeners. Medical Pharmacy Depot, No. 7, Atlanta, Ga., March 26, 1863.

Will, purchased at this Depot the seeds of the Garden Poppy, in small quantities. GEORGE S. BLACKIE, Surgeon & Medical Purveyor, C.S.A.

SOLDIERS.

A NY Surgeon of Hospitals, please notice. My son, Wm. Henry Hays, is a soldier in 17th Regt. Kentucky, and went to Frankfort in September last to recruit in the Confederate army, since which time I have heard nothing of him. He is doubtless in the army somewhere, unless he has been killed in battle or has gone into some hospital. I could never learn what regiment he joined. Any friend of mine, or other person, who can give me information of his boy, will do me a great kindness, and relieve the anxiety of an afflicted mother, and sisters, by writing to me concerning him, and directing to Birmingham, Ala. J. N. HUGHES, Medical Surgeon.

TO MERCHANTS & BUTLERS.

JUST received and for sale by 40 Kees Road, 250 lbs. Indigo, 1000 " Green Beans, 500 " Yellow Beans, 2000 " Venetian Red, Together with the assortments of Drugs & Chemicals. Wholesale & Retail. Whitehall St., one door from Mitchell St., sign of the Golden Mortar. 1862.

NOTICE.

OVERSEER OF QUARTERS. Notice is hereby given that the authority for the payment of the arrears of the Quartermaster's Department, has been transferred to the undersigned, and the attention of the officers and soldiers is called to the following paragraph, based from the Treasury Department:

11. Whenever property has been taken and used by troops as supplies, by order of a commanding officer (including any commissioned officer in command) shown by his signature, or that of a General or other officer of the Adjutant or Quartermaster's Department, or other authorized officer, or when an appropriation made of such property is approved by such officer, a fair and just compensation should be made to the same as to the appropriation, (if not excessive) or according to the approval (when not approved) under the head of supplies for the same.

12. In case the approval of a commanding officer, or other authorized officer, cannot be obtained for such supplies, such claims should be presented to Congress, or to some claiming officer who may be appointed by the Secretary of War.

No more outstanding claims can be paid at this office, unless the forms of the accounts are in accordance with the provisions in the above paragraph.

J. H. ATRINGTON, mar26-1m Captain and Post Quartermaster.

200,